

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1883.

Hon. James Johnson, Chief Justice; Hon. Samuel Hall and Mr. H. Blandford, Associate Justices. Reported by the Court, by J. H. Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.

Hughes et al. vs. Hughes et al. Bill for specific performance, from Richmond. Practice in superior court. Equity. Motion in arrest of judgment. Parties. Title Evidence. Witness. Handwriting. Practice in superior court. Contracts. (Before Judge Roney.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. A motion in arrest of judgment is known to the court, and exceptions based on the denial of that motion cannot avail the plaintiff in error.

2. Objections to a bill in equity for want of parties must be made by special demurrer; a general demurrer for want of equity will not embrace them.

3. If there was error in not considering the general demurrer, it did not hurt the plaintiff in error, because there is equity in the bill and if considered, it should have been overruled.

4. On a bill for specific performance of a parol agreement of gift of lands by father to son brought against the claimants of a year's support as the family of the father, and by the heirs of the son, the value of the father's support, which is the subject of the bill, claiming the year's support for herself and minor children, are admissible in behalf of the son's heirs; and the administrator of the son not being a party of record, and in no wise interested in a competent witness to prove those sayings. 54 Ga. 624.

5. Objections that the verdict is contrary to the charge of the court, however specifically set out, are equivalent to an objection that the verdict is against the law, and are embraced in that single objection; for if the charge be not law, the verdict will be upheld, though against the illegal charge.

6. Under the Code of Georgia, any person who swears to his knowledge of hand-writing may give his opinion thereon, to be weighed by the jury. Code 3339.

7. Exclusive possession of lands of the father by the son for seven years is conclusive presumption of a gift, and conveys title to the son, unless the latter disclaims the gift, or evidence shows an oral claim of dominion by the father acknowledged by the son; and it is for the jury to say whether the evidence be sufficient to show such exclusive possession, without disclaimer or oral claim—each point to be decided by the weight of the evidence thereon. Code 2634.

8. Though a specific performance will not be decreed on a mere voluntary agreement or gratuitous promise, yet if possession be given under such agreement or gift, upon a meritorious consideration, such as blood or close relationship by affinity, and valuable improvements be made on the land, by reason of faith in that promise or agreement, the performance thereof will be decreed; and slight improvements, if of an amiable and permanent character, will suffice. Code 3189; 33 Ga. 9; 54 Id., 624.

9. In the former adjudications upon facts disclosed in this record, no principle antagonistic to the views now decided. The cases then were either between judgment creditors of the father whose liens attached before seven years possession by the son, or where for lack of power to make proper parties for law a specific performance, could not be decreed. The issue now is made for the first time, where was the title at the death of the father. Was it in him or in the son? If in the father, his family are entitled to a year's support out of it; if in the son, they are not, or he is at the father's death, the son was entitled to a specific performance, they are not. 59 Ga., 136; 67 Id., 13. Last term.

10. The verdict is supported by evidence not only parol but written; the charge and refusal to charge embody practically all the points herein ruled, and no material error appears; the judgment overruling the motion for a new trial is therefore right.

Judgment affirmed.

Hook & Montgomery, for plaintiffs in error. H. D. Twigg, for defendants.

Murrey vs Educational Board of Burke Co. Mandamus, from Burke. Practice in superior court. Law. Constitutional law. Education. County matters. Burke county. Public schools. New trial. (Before Judge Sneed.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. Where a motion for a new trial was made and perfected during term, and the same was heard in vacation on notice by either party to the other, and where by failure of the clerk to discharge his duty the parties fail to meet at the time and place fixed by one party and notified by him to the other, and thereby the parties having met at another time and place, the case was passed over to the next regular term of the court, and a motion at that term was made to dismiss it and the motion overruled.

Held, that there was no error in overruling the motion to dismiss. West vs. Jones, Sept. T. 1882.

2. The act of March 3d, 1874, "to provide for the payment of the claims of school officers and teachers for services rendered in the year 1873" is not unconstitutional by reason of a proviso in it "that the provisions of this act shall not apply or operate in any county after any grand jury thereof shall otherwise recommend," nor by reason of any of the other provisions contained in the third section of said act.

3. The proviso "that the provisions of this act shall not apply or operate in any county after any grand jury thereof shall otherwise recommend" is not so repugnant to the body of the act as to nullify the provisions; therefore a charge that a school officer was not entitled to be paid out of the funds set apart for Burke county under the act of 1874 if the grand jury that recommended that no money be paid therefor should be paid out of it, was not erroneous.

4. A claim against a county must be presented and audited within twelve months after it becomes payable; otherwise it is barred. This claim not having been presented and audited, is barred. Code 3567, 3568.

5. If not barred for this reason, it is barred by the ordinary statute of limitations, suit not having been brought within four years from the date of the act providing for payment out of the funds set apart for Burke county under the act of 1874, by this mandamus to be held liable to pay it.

6. Under the uniform decisions of this court, especially since the abolition of appeals to a special jury, the first grant of a new trial will not be scrutinized to detect errors of law or to interfere with the discretion of the superior court on questions of fact; and such first grant of a new trial will not be overruled unless the law and the facts require the verdict; in this case the verdict is against the law and the evidence.

7. In addition to the foregoing reasons for affirming the judgment it would seem that by the third section of the eighth article of the constitution of the state this fund has been appropriated to the support of common schools in general, and is therefore not liable for this debt. Code 5206.

R. O. Lovett; J. D. Ashton; Salem Dutcher, for plaintiff in error.

J. J. Jones, for defendant.

Pike vs Stallings. Arbitration award, from Richmond. Waiver. Husband and wife. Principal and agent. Estoppel. (Before Judge Roney.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. Certain matters in controversy between the parties were submitted to arbitration on the following agreement: "Whereas, there is a certain controversy or disagreement between Luther Stallings and Ellen Pike, both of said county and status regarding a sale of a certain tract of land in said county, upon which said Luther Stallings has made one crop, and touching the terms of said sale and the personality included in said sale, and whereas, said both parties wish to rescind said trade, and said Ellen Pike and Luther Stallings cannot agree as to the

amount to be paid by said Ellen Pike to said Luther Stallings, and said Ellen Pike take the said crop as it now stands, and trade be cancelled; so the amount to be paid by Luther Stallings to said Ellen Pike and Luther Stallings take the crop as it now stands, and trade be cancelled.

Not, therefore, know all men by these presents, that the said Ellen Pike and Luther Stallings have agreed and do hereby agree, to and with each other, the one to the other, to submit to Ira J. Newman, selected by Luther Stallings, William Halroyd, selected by Ellen Pike, and John J. Newman, selected by said Ira J. Newman and William Halroyd, the entire settlement of said matters in dispute; and they, the said Ellen Pike and Luther Stallings, hereby mutually bind themselves, each to the other, their heirs and legal representatives, to stand to and abide and comply with the decision which be made by said arbitrators touching such settlement, or a majority of said arbitrators. They further agree that they will not be compelled to abide the same, that the decision of said arbitrators shall have the same force as a judgment of the superior court would have, and that said decision when rendered in writing shall be made the judgment of the superior court at this October term ensuing, by consent of both parties hereto, which is hereby given. And that in the event said award had not been previously complied with, that upon making the same the judgment of the superior court as above provided, that execution for the sum awarded as aforesaid issue instant in favor of one or the other party, as the award may be in favor of the one or the other.

Held, that the only matter submitted to the arbitrators is who shall take the crop, and what shall be paid the other party therefor.

2. An award in the following language: "The arbitrators, find and agree that the said Luther Stallings did not pay the said fifty dollars and take the crop as it now stands on the said plantation in controversy," is sufficiently certain.

3. Appearance of parties at the time and place of the arbitration waives all notice and similar defects.

4. Appearance of the wife by the husband as her agent has the same legal effect as appearance by herself.

5. Receipt by one party of that which is awarded to the other party, and refusal to accept, is equivalent to a refusal to comply with the award in favor of the other party on the plea of illegality or irregularity in the award; therefore, the receipt of the crop by Ellen Pike will stop her from setting up illegality and irregularity as a defense to the award for the amount of money awarded to Luther Stallings.

Judgment affirmed.

F. K. Miller, for plaintiff in error.

Foster & Lamar, for defendant.

Brown & Co. vs. Massman Bros. & Co. Attachment, from Richmond. Practice in superior court. Attorney and Client. Attachment. (Before Judge Roney.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. Where the motion made by the plaintiff in error would, if granted, have finally disposed of the case, he may bring the case to this court for review. Code 4250.

2. If the foundation of the attachment under sections 3297 et seq. of the Code rest upon the affidavit of the attorney, the oath must be positive as respects the grounds on which the writ may issue under those sections; therefore the following affidavit was insufficient: "I, William T. Davidson, do swear that I am a member of the firm of J. S. & W. T. Davidson, and that said firm are the attorneys at law for A. E. Massman Bros. & Co., and that I swear positively to the indebtedness of M. Brown & Co. to plaintiffs; to the alleged assignment; to the non-residence of Samuel T. Bleyer, and to the existence of the mortgages aforesaid."

Held, that the facts I charge them on information and belief, and from said information and the investigation I have been able to make, I believe all of said allegations are true.

Judgment reversed.

F. H. & W. K. Miller; A. Brandt; Foster & Lamar, for plaintiffs in error.

J. S. & W. T. Davidson; W. H. Fleming, for defendants.

Wood et al. vs. Haines. Ejectment, from Johnson. Minors. Guardian and Ward. Title. Practice in superior court. (Before Judge Carswell.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. On proof of title in a minor, he may be made guardian of his person, but not of his estate, in the name of the guardian. Code, 3263.

2. Ansley vs. Jordan, 61 Ga. 488. Title on the death of the ancestor vests in the heir, and not in the guardian, if there be one. If none, or if one not produced, and guardian necessary, court should appoint.

3. Possession by the heirs under the ancestor's land, in the possession of which he died in 1863 in the war, up to the filing of the writ, or a short time before, is such title as will entitle the heirs to recover, the defendant showing none.

4. The record does not show to whom the sheriff's deed was made, or who bought the land under the justice's court. f. fa. There, no error appears in ruling out the deed and f. fa.

Judgment reversed.

J. K. Hines, by H. E. W. Palmer, for plaintiff in error.

A. F. Daly, by R. L. Rodgers, for defendant.

Rogers vs. Birdall Co. Attachment, from Morgan. (Before Judge Lawson.)

Jackson, C. J.—Before an attachment can issue under sections 3297 and 3297 (a) of the Code, it is essential that bond and security be required by the judge of the superior court, and that such bond be given by the petitioner before the grant of the writ.

Judgment reversed.

F. C. Foster, for plaintiff in error.

F. C. Foster; McHenry & McHenry, for defendant.

Colding vs. Wilson. Complaint, from Scriven. (Before Judge Carswell.)

Jackson, C. J.—An action for the amount due on advances made in 1873, brought in 1882, is barred by the statute of limitations; and these facts appearing on the face of the declaration, with nothing else apparent thereon, or appended thereto, and taking the case without the operation of the statute, the action was properly dismissed.

Judgment affirmed.

Back & Dell, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendant.

Hammond vs. The county of Richmond. Demurrer to action for tort against county, from Richmond. Actions. Damages. Negligence. (Before Judge Roney.)

Jackson, C. J.—The county is not responsible in damages for the tort of one of the guards in unlawfully beating a convict in the chain-gang, nor for the negligence of the rest of the guards in not protecting the convict from the unlawful beating.

Judgment affirmed.

Salem Dutcher, for plaintiff in error.

F. Webb, for defendant.

Georgia Railroad vs. Hayden. Case, from City Court of Richmond County. Railroads. Damages. Negligence. (Before Judge Eve.)

Jackson, Chief Justice, did not preside in this case.

Hall, J.—1. Damages recoverable for a breach of contract are such as arise naturally and according to the usual course of things from such breach and such as the parties contemplated when the contract was made, as the probable result of its breach. 9 E. R. 341, 343; Wood's Mayne on damages, 933; 1 Sutherland on Damages, 7493 and citations; Code, secs. 2954, 3072, 3273, 3074.

2. A theatrical manager purchased tickets for himself and troupe over a railroad at the terms of which they were to take a connecting train and proceed to a point at which a performance was to be given. Tickets had been sold to this performance to the

amount of \$388. There had been a collision of two trains on the first railroad, and the train taken by plaintiff was delayed so as to miss connection with the other train; plaintiff failed to reach his destination, and the money was refunded to the purchasers on account of delay, late at night, plaintiff first notified the railroad company of his arrangements, but it did not appear that the telegram was received in time to remedy the difficulty.

Held, that the damages resulting from the collision of two trains on the first railroad, and the train taken by plaintiff was delayed so as to miss connection with the other train; plaintiff failed to reach his destination, and the money was refunded to the purchasers on account of delay, late at night, plaintiff first notified the railroad company of his arrangements, but it did not appear that the telegram was received in time to remedy the difficulty.

Judgment reversed.

J. C. Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

C. H. Cohen; S. F. Webb, for defendant.

Inman, administrator, vs. Miller, Jr. Illegality, from Burke. Practice in superior court. Amendment. (Before Judge Roney.)

Hall, J.—Where the ground of an affidavit of illegality was that the execution was issued in 1870, and no entries had been made thereon within seven years, there was nothing that could be determined on the face of the execution returned with the affidavit, and the ground of illegality was not defective, because it stated that the affidavit was "advised and believed" that the execution was proceeding illegally. 62 Ga., 288; 19 Id., 161; 65 Id., 259; 66 Id., 682; Code, sec. 3696.

2. Where an affidavit of illegality stated that the f. fa. was issued more than seven years before the date of the levy, and that there had been no entry thereon for more than seven years, it was sufficient. If there was anything delators the record to relieve the execution from the operation of the statute, it should be shown on the trial of the issue formed upon the affidavit.

3. While new and distinct grounds cannot be added to an affidavit of illegality unless the defendant will swear that he did not know of such grounds when the original affidavit was filed, amendments of a different character, which only alter grounds already filed, are not prohibited. Code 3591; 8 Ga., 317, 319; 43 Id., 405, 408, 409.

(a). Questions not made in the court below will not be decided by this court.

Judgment affirmed.

Salem Dutcher, for plaintiff in error.

J. S. Hook; Hook & Montgomery; H. E. W. Palmer, for defendant.

Woodward et al. vs. Bivins. Ejectment, from Taylor. Jurisdiction. Equity. Homeowners' Bankruptcy. Presumptions. (Before Judge Willis.)

2. [Blandford, Justice, being disqualified, and not presiding in this case.]

Hall, J.—1. Under the act of 1876 (acts 1876 p. 31), courts of equity alone have jurisdiction of suits for recovery of property which had been set apart as a homestead and exemption and which had been theretofore sold. Where ejectment was brought for such property, a plea to the jurisdiction was not debarred.

2. Where a homestead was set apart to the head of a family under the laws of the state, and afterwards he was adjudged a bankrupt and the premises were sold by his assignee to a purchaser prior to 1876, to an action of ejectment brought for the recovery of the property, a plea to the jurisdiction of a court of common law was properly sustained. 59 Ga., 383; 64 Id., 747; 66 Id., 601.

(a) It will not be presumed that the bankrupt ex contractu and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and provided that such courts should be held monthly, at fixed times and places; but it did not limit the territorial jurisdiction of such courts to cases arising out of contracts and from injuries and damages to personal property where the principal sum does not exceed one

MRBRIDE'S CHINA PALACE

HAMMERED BRASS LAMPS, ELEGANT CHINA,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY, LAMPS, MIR-
ROBS, CHANDELIER, SPOONS, FORKS
CARTERS, STATUARY, HOUSEFURNISHING
GOODS, BETH THOMAS CLOCKS, SHOW
CASES, LARGEST STOCK, FINEST
GOODS, LOWEST PRICES IN THE SOUTH.

MRBRIDE'S CHINA PALACE

SAVE MONEY
BY BUYING YOUR
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
OF
A. F. PICKERT

No. 5 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

The largest stock of the finest Silver-plated Ware
will be found at No. 5 Whitehall street. There all
of the celebrated Meriden Britannia Company's
make and guaranteed to give satisfaction for twenty
years' wear. Do not fail to see these goods before
buying. Remember the place.
No. 5 WHITEHALL STREET.
A. F. PICKERT.

HAVILAND CO.,

WHITE AND DECORATED

-CHINA-

for the Holidays at New York Wholesale Prices, by
HENRY NITZKE.

Strictly Cash on Delivery.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool
yesterday at 15 1/16; New York at 15 1/16; in At-
lanta at 15 1/16.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, December 5, 10:30 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of
time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Atlanta.	30.27	57	50	N. W.	Light	00 Clear.
Augusta.	30.27	57	50	N. W.	Light	00 Clear.
Galveston.	30.27	57	50	N. W.	Light	00 Clear.
Indianapolis.	30.27	57	50	N. W.	Light	00 Clear.
Key West.	30.27	57	50	N. W.	Light	00 Clear.
Mobile.	30.27	57	50	N. W.	Light	00 Clear.
Montgomery.	30.27	57	50	N. W.	Light	00 Clear.
New Orleans.	30.27	57	50	N. W.	Light	00 Clear.
Pensacola.	30.27	57	50	N. W.	Light	00 Clear.
Savannah.	30.27	57	50	N. W.	Light	00 Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.

6:31 a.m. 30.29 40 40 N. Light 00 Fair.

10:31 a.m. 30.31 54 46 N. W. Light 00 Fair.

2:31 p.m. 30.24 64 45 N. Light 00 Clear.

6:31 p.m. 30.27 60 48 N. W. Fresh 00 Clear.

10:31 p.m. 30.27 57 57 N. W. Fresh 00 Clear.

Mean daily bar. 30.29 Maximum therm. 65.0

therm. 42.2 Minimum therm. 39.3

60.7 Total rainfall. .00

The weather at other points at 7 a. m.: Chicago

temperature 34, weather clear; Cincinnati, 46,

clear; St. Louis, 48, clear; New Orleans, 62, cloudy;

Mobile, 53, cloudy; Savannah, 57, cloudy.

"24 O'clock"

Recognizing that there will soon be a general

adoption of the new system, designating each day

of time from 1 to 24 hours consecutively on the dials

of clocks and watches, the J. P. Stevens Watch Co.,

is now preparing a number of new dials for their

watches which will designate either twelve or

twenty-four hours without creating confusion in

either system, and which will not necessitate any

additional machinery in their watches. These

dials will be ready in a few days, and will be ap-
plied to the new watches of this company without

extra charge.

This step in advance is typical of the enterprise of

the Stevens watch company, in having all modern

improvements applied to their watch, and at the

same time not increasing the price.

WATCHES

BUY
ONLY THE NEWEST
IMPROVED,
FINEST TIME-KEEPERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

Send for Catalogue.

J. P. STEVENS

WATCH CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

PAINTED TO ORDER AT
LYCETT'S ART SCHOOL,
67 1-2 Whitehall Street.

Also ladies taught to paint their own presents.
Lessons in Oil, Water Color and China Painting.
Good food and gift by amateur.

See G. Markle vs. A. W. Markle. Libel for Divorce
in Fulton Superior Court. Fall Term, 1883.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT BY THE RE-
turn of the sheriff in the above case that the
defendant does not reside in said county, and it
further being made to appear to the court that he
resides out of this State:

It is ordered by the court that service be made on
said defendant by the publication of this order
once a month for four months in the "Atlanta
Constitution."

J. S. C. A. C.
L. J. GLENN & SON,
Libellant's Att'y.

A true extract from the minutes of the superior
court of said county. This October 16, 1883.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

Weak Nervous Men

Whose debility, exhausted
powers, premature decay
and failure to perform life's
duties properly are caused by
a disordered system, etc., etc.,
will find a perfect and lasting
restoration to robust health
and vigorous manhood in
the MARSTON BOLD'S
Nervine.

This treatment of
Nervine is highly es-
sential in India, and is
the most palatable,
and in my opinion, the
most successful remedy
for the above ailments.

Successful because based on perfect diagnosis
and direct methods and absolute free-
ness. Full information and Treatise free.
Address Consulting Physician of
MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

SUFFERER

from Youthful Impudence, causing
Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical
Weakness. Valuable information
for home cure free. Used 25 years suc-
cessfully. Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Self Cure Free

Let
Debility
& Nervous
Weakness
be cured
by the
use of
this
remedy.
Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 24, Chicago.

Dr. A. G. Olin